

MARCH 18, 1869.

scellaneous.

THE  
COMMERCIAL  
GUIDE.

WILLIAMS, LTD.

the "CHINA MAIL" Office,  
Hongkong.

MY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX.  
TH EDITION, 1863.

Price, \$5.

Binding Price, Ten Dollars.

is an Abstract of the Com-

P. L.—See 1 to 4.

Treaties with China

with Great Britain,

the Text of the same;

with the United States,

with France,

with Russia.

Reciprocal Treaty with Russia.

II.—See 1 to 5.

of Trade with China.

Articles of Import.

Articles of Export.

Regulating Trade and Duties.

Text of the same.

Regulation of Articles of Import.

Regulation of Articles of Export.

III.—See 1 to 14.

Commerce with China.

Canton.

Chuchow or Swatow.

Kingchau in Hainan.

Amoy.

Foochow.

Tamsui and Taiwan in Form-

Ningpo.

Shanghai.

in the Yangtze and Trade in-

terior.

Tangchau or Chefoo.

Tientsin.

Newchwau or Yangtze.

of Macao.

IV.—See 1 to 5.

Commerce with Japan.

Trade with Japan.

Between Great Britain and

Japan.

Open to Foreign Commerce.

News and Hakodadi.

Coin, Weight and Mea-

sures Compact with Lewchew.

V.—See 1 to 7.

Weights, etc., in China.

Currency.

Commercial Weights.

of Capacity.

Land Measures.

Divisions of Time.

VI.—See 1 to 11.

Money, Weights, &c.

Specie Money, &c.

Saigon.

with Siam, Tar, & Co.,

Money, Weights, &c.

Presidencies—Bengal, Ma-

Bombay.

and French Weights, &c.

States of America.

VII.—See 1 to 6.

Prices, Exchanges, &c.

Division of Prices.

to Exchanges.

to the Bank.

Bank Notes.

Operations.

Containing Sailing Direc-

Coast of China, and for the

also giving the meanin-

g of the words occurring in Charte

and on the Chinese and Japa-

nese on the Chinese and Japa-

nese Preface, say—“The

VII. for estimating prices

of goods, exchanges, &c. have

from those constantly in use

by foreign merchants in China

regulating the prices of tea in

have been copied from the

Tables by the kind permis-

ter, P. Loureiro, Esq. “The

same chapter on “Move-

ment,” has been prepared and

the Guide by Patrick R.

of the Commercial Bank of

China, who has had much ex-

changes and movements

metals in Eastern Asia.

Index of Sailing Directions has

from the “China Pilot.”

Directions from the

coasts from Hakodadi are all described in

Chinese coasts, the Direc-

tions improved by the insertion

characters for the names of

which can be ascertained.

be sent through any of the

ents, or direct to

CHARLES A. SAINT,

(Lots A. Shorehead & Co.)

Office, Jan. 6, 1869.

A. SAINT has on sale

BOOKS

RIFLE PRACTICE,

the WIMBLEDON RIFLE

MEETINGS.)

ENTERTAINING,

BEAVERS, PRESIDENT AND

LIST OF MEMBERS, RULES

REGULATION, BY-LAWS, INSTRU-

MENT, REGISTRATION, TAN-

CE, 50 cents each

or the waistcoat pocket.

THE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

WILLIAMS, LTD.

the “CHINA MAIL” Office,

Hongkong.

MY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX.

TH EDITION, 1863.

Price, \$5.

Binding Price, Ten Dollars.

is an Abstract of the Com-

P. L.—See 1 to 4.

Treaties with China

with Great Britain,

the Text of the same;

with the United States,

with France,

with Russia.

Reciprocal Treaty with Russia.

II.—See 1 to 5.

of Trade with China.

Articles of Import.

Articles of Export.

Regulating Trade and Duties.

Text of the same.

Regulation of Articles of Import.

Regulation of Articles of Export.

III.—See 1 to 14.

Commerce with China.

Canton.

Chuchow or Swatow.

Kingchau in Hainan.

Amoy.

Foochow.

Tamsui and Taiwan in Form-

Ningpo.

Shanghai.

in the Yangtze and Trade in-

terior.

Tangchau or Chefoo.

Tientsin.

Newchwau or Yangtze.

of Macao.

IV.—See 1 to 5.

Commerce with Japan.

Trade with Japan.

Between Great Britain and

Japan.

Open to Foreign Commerce.

News and Hakodadi.

Coin, Weight and Mea-

sures Compact with Lewchew.

V.—See 1 to 7.

Weights, etc., in China.

Currency.

Commercial Weights.

of Capacity.

Land Measures.

Divisions of Time.

VI.—See 1 to 11.

Money, Weights, &c.

Specie Money, &c.

Saigon.

with Siam, Tar, & Co.,

Money, Weights, &c.

Presidencies—Bengal, Ma-

Bombay.

and French Weights, &c.

States of America.

VII.—See 1 to 6.

Prices, Exchanges, &c.

Division of Prices.

to Exchanges.

to the Bank.

Bank Notes.

Operations.

Containing Sailing Direc-

Coast of China, and for the

also giving the meanin-

g of the words occurring in Charte

and on the Chinese and Japa-

nese on the Chinese and Japa-

nese Preface, say—“The

VII. for estimating prices

of goods, exchanges, &c. have

from those constantly in use

by foreign merchants in China

regulating the prices of tea in

## Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
The Amr. Ship  
*"SHIRLEY,"*  
Captain FERGUSON, will have  
quick despatch for the above  
Port.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 29, 1869.

## Notices to Consignees.

"GUINEVERE" from LONDON.  
The following packages have been landed and are now stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned at the risk and expense of the Consignees.  
TMB (in 1st) 1/108-108 Packages.  
H. F. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents,  
Hongkong, March 18, 1869.

The following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.  
Ex "Hibiscus" 31st October, 1868.  
VC 827. 1 case Arms.  
Ex "Cambridge" 2d February, 1869.  
GFC 15935. 1 case Chemicals.  
Ex "Dowm" 18th March, 1869.  
FFC 436. 1 case Stationery.  
C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent,  
Hongkong, March 17, 1869.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per Company's Steamship "Dowm" are requested to send in their Bills of Lading, for countersignature, and to take delivery of their Goods before the 11th instant, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.  
C. BERTRAND,  
Principal Agent,  
Hongkong, March 8, 1869.

PARROT "BENEFACTOR" from NEW YORK.  
CONSIGNERS of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.,  
Hongkong, March 1, 1869.

ZIBA FROM LONDON.  
CONSIGNERS of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
No claims for Damaged Goods or short delivery of parts of packages or cases will be allowed after the "Cargo" has left the Vessel's side.  
DOUGLAS LAPRADE & Co., Agents,  
Hongkong, March 8, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.  
The following cases are now stored in the P. & Q. S. N. Co.'s Godown at the expense and risk of the Consignees who are requested to take immediate delivery.  
Ex "Olive" 30th January, 1869.  
S. H. M. 1 case Catalogues.  
Ex "Hongkong" 1st January 1869.  
Messrs Labhart & 1 case Leather Ware,  
Co., Manila. 1 case Books & Staty.  
Ex "Emu" 23rd October 1868.  
Messrs Labhart & 1 case Manuf. Goods.  
Co., Manila. 2 cases Books and Ma-  
nufactured Goods.  
Col. 411.  
W. MACAULAY,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, February 25, 1869.

## Notices of Firms.

H. S. Firm of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., of Hongkong, is instructed to ascertain the whereabouts of DON RAFAEL YEGOREAS, 18 years of age, native of Guatemala, in Central America, to impart to him a matter in which he is concerned. He is therefore requested to apply to the above.

M. R. H. DAVID is authorized to sign our Firm's pro-curation from this date.  
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,  
Hongkong, March 1, 1869.

NOTICE.  
I HAVE this day established myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE ADJUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, C. LANGDON DAVIS.  
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NELSON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last.  
Mr. THOMAS PARK, Mr. WILLIAM NISBET OLMSZER, and Mr. H. S. SEYMORE GRAY are authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.  
C. LANGDON DAVIS & Co.,  
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

NOTICE.  
THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED  
has received a choice assortment of French GLACKS, black and colored, BARBEC and FANCY DRESSES, black and colored piece VELVETS and SATINS in the newest styles.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES, in white and colors, all sizes.

Gentlemen's Drab Shell and Felt HATS.

Blue and Green GOSSAMERS, &c.

NOTICE.  
WE have authorized Mr. CHAS BURKE to sign our Firm from this date.  
DREYER & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

NOTICE.  
THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED

M. ROBERT S. WALKER has this day been appointed Secretary to the Company, and Mr. JOHN INGLIS, the present Acting Secretary, resumes his functions as Managing Engineer for the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN INGLIS,  
Acting Secretary,  
Hongkong, March 3, 1869.

NOTICE.  
WE have authorized Mr. CHAS BURKE

to sign our Firm from this date.  
DREYER & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

NOTICE.  
THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED

has received a choice assortment of French GLACKS, black and colored, BARBEC and FANCY DRESSES, black and colored piece VELVETS and SATINS in the newest styles.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES and BOOTS.

A large assortment of French and English HOSELY, Gentlemen's Black and Drab Shell HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, &c. &c.

Henric's PERFUMERY.

WELLINGTON STREET,  
Opposite the Catholic Chapel,

Hongkong, February 13, 1869.

## Notices of Firms.

HE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORG WILHELM SCHWEITZER and Mr. ROBERT HENSEN in our firm, ceased on the 31st December 1867, and 31st December 1868 respectively.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN and MR. HEINRICH HOPFUS have this day been admitted partners in our firm at Hongkong and in China, which now consists of MR. GEORG THOMAS SIEMSEN, MR. WOLDEMAR NISSEN, MR. ANTHONY JOEST, MR. FREDERICK AND NISSEN and MR. HEINRICH HOPFUS.

SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS CRIMPTON is a Partner in our Firm, which from this date will be conducted under the Name of BROWN & CO.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, January 1, 1869.

july 2

NOTICE.

M. E. D. O. CLARK retires from our Firm, and Mr. J. MURRAY FORBES and Mr. E. D. BARBOUR are admitted Partners from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
China, January 1, 1869.

july 2

NOTICE.

H. D. W. CLARK retires from our Firm, and Mr. J. MURRAY FORBES and Mr. E. D. BARBOUR are admitted Partners from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
China, January 1, 1869.

july 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 31, 1868.

april 2

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
Amoy, December 3

'S DIRECTORY  
for  
NA, JAPAN  
and  
PHILIPPINES, &c.  
1869.

Work is now PUB.  
and READY FOR EX.  
Apply to  
JOHN B. MORRIS,  
Messrs Bowra & Co.,  
Queen's Road,  
January 13, 1869.

of every description except  
the "China Mail" Office  
neatness, punctuality,  
charge, by  
CHARLES A. SAINT,

50 CENTS.

wing the Proposed Move-  
Mail Steamer Packets of  
pany for the Year 1869, as  
er Majesty's Postmaster  
the China Mail Office,  
ember 23, 1868.

NOTICE.  
ES OF VOL. 2 of "NOTES  
ON CHINA AND JAPAN,"  
at the China Mail Office  
Volume.  
of the First Vol. (reprint)

particularly requested that  
es relating to the general  
paper be addressed to the  
no case to individuals, by  
ay and inconvenience in  
f business will thereby be

RESPONDENTS.  
e open to all who wish to  
on legitimate grounds, but  
responsible for the  
respondents.

ons addressed to this paper,  
ited by the name of the  
ity for publication, but as  
faith.

INA MAIL.

DAY, MARCH 19, 1869.

327 AND IN 1869.

seful, in treating of pre-  
ines, of the schemes and  
residents, and the pos-  
wards foreigners by the  
ent, to look back upon  
are the actual progress  
we complain of the slow  
in this country, where  
certainly was, "a life-  
difference between the  
ast, is sufficiently strik-  
each year is increasing  
the character of our  
iden, startling, and im-  
taking the place of  
ant, and slow-moving,  
both amusing and valu-  
ed from an occasional  
or records of foreign life

as the first and suc-  
of the Canton Register  
8th November 1827,  
years ago. Forty-two  
ong period in the history  
us with China. Dating  
when the narrow limits

were the "China" of  
adventure, it has wit-  
the attack, bombard-  
occupation of that city,  
on, capture, and death  
ds) of its Viceroy, but  
important which are too  
ed recapitulation. It  
e to conceive that the  
of the present day, the  
life and freedom from  
cial gunboats under  
and in fact the Cal-  
allen as she is from  
the head quarters of  
the self-same city, ruled  
of men, and having still  
walls many who were  
onal before us was pub-  
and indignation by  
we note the events  
1st and 15th of  
first number being 8

Printed in large type  
uch news in the first  
ing address upon "the  
register of the Com-  
information of China,"  
derland, aided by the  
spirit of a gentle-  
ed the projectors with  
some words about  
tatement that certain  
of the factories were  
y "owing to the firm  
in which the matter  
to the senior Hong  
e committee" and a  
by drowning from a  
the notorious  
with a price current  
the contents of the issue,  
the previous fortnight  
is, and 2 departures,

with 1 passenger inwards and 4 out-  
wards. The price of the number was 60  
cents, or \$13 per annum.

But though we can easily find quaint  
and amusing paragraphs, we turn, in  
connection with our present subject,  
rather to those illustrative of our then  
position in China and to the transactions  
of edicts, &c., affecting foreign trade. In  
the 4th number we come across a sketch  
of Macao, in which "a tame submission  
to the impositions of the Chinese," \* \* \*  
"the crafty schemes and petty jealousies  
of its occupants" are stated to be the  
cause which reduced it to its then  
"insignificant and dependent state." We  
had not however much to boast of as  
regards independence. Constant re-  
ports are given of our dependent state in  
the assault and robbery of Englishmen  
but a short distance from their homes.  
But the "edicts" are still stronger  
evidence of the light in which foreigners  
are regarded. Thus, on the 8th March  
1828, some shopmen had been detected  
in the heinous crime of dealing directly  
with foreigners. Following this is the  
statement that an English Baronet who  
was walking round the walls was stripped  
"almost or entirely naked," and in that  
state returned to the care of his spirited  
countrymen. The cream of the joke is  
the congratulation offered to him and  
other foreigners grievously assaulted that  
"they go off as well." Then we find  
foreigners prohibited from sending letters  
except through compradores "provided  
with a sealed Badge." We may note  
in passing that the receipt of news from  
England dated 10th June is announced  
on the 1st December.) On the 17th  
May, we read the following choice  
extract from an edict by Le, the then  
Viceroy, to the American nation's mer-  
chants, Talpa Tun, Losze (Russell),  
Lataman, Luykehoo Alefun (Olyphant)  
and Yingpelo—some of which names in  
disguise emphatic queries are necessary.  
It relates to direct trade with the  
native shopmen, and "Le" says:

### THE "COOLIE TRADE" IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

In the Central Police Court at Brisbane  
on Jan. 12, a man named Ross Lewin,  
was charged with having criminally  
assaulted a woman, a native of Tanna,  
on board of the ship *Sprinkle*, while  
upon the high seas. According to the  
statement made by the prosecution,  
Lewin was supercargo of the *Sprinkle*,  
which in the month of April last was at  
the island of Tanna. There one of the  
chiefs named Ki Ki came on board the  
vessel, and Lewin, being anxious to make  
up his complement of labourers, Ki Ki  
was detained. Ki Ki wished to remain at  
his island, and told Lewin that if he  
would let him go he would send him  
another man in his stead. Lewin agreed  
to this, and Ki Ki and Lewin went to the  
beach in a boat, when Ki Ki tried to  
induce his brother to take his place.  
In this he failed, and finding Lewin would  
not release him without a substitute,  
offered him his daughter Mary. She  
was brought down to the beach, when  
Lewin waded from the boat, leading Ki  
Ki by the hand; Lewin held Ki Ki with  
one hand until he got hold of Mary,  
when he let Ki Ki go, and took the girl  
on board the vessel and committed the  
alleged offence subsequently.

The Magistrates held the charge to  
be not sufficiently borne out, as it was  
not shown that the woman was not a  
consenting party, and the prisoner was  
discharged, but it is clear that, if innocent  
of the particular offence alleged, he was  
nevertheless guilty of asarrant a piece  
of kidnapping as was ever perpetrated  
by the most active and unscrupulous  
"pig-dealer" of Macao. He was a  
British subject, and the ship was under  
the British flag when the brutal act  
was done. There is therefore to be a  
parliamentary enquiry into the matter,  
and by the subjoined extract from one  
of the most powerful and influential  
journals in Australia, it will be seen that  
it will not escape the attention of the  
native shopmen, and "Le" says:

The said barbarians (American Mer-  
chants) a short time ago, repeatedly pre-  
sented demands for things contrary  
to law, which shew their stupid rashness.  
From pity to these remote barbarians, I  
did not inflict chastisement, but ordered  
the merchants to deliberate safely, and  
manage. I likewise ordered them to com-  
municate my orders, to the said barbarian  
merchants, to obey the fixed regulations  
in their trade.

The said barbarians (American Mer-  
chants) a short time ago, repeatedly pre-  
sented demands for things contrary  
to law, which shew their stupid rashness.  
From pity to these remote barbarians, I  
did not inflict chastisement, but ordered  
the merchants to deliberate safely, and  
manage. I likewise ordered them to com-  
municate my orders, to the said barbarian  
merchants, to obey the fixed regulations  
in their trade.

Now again, abruptly, a third time they  
presented a petition saying, "Henceforth  
we did not know of the law of buying  
eight sorts," and they also said, "Let us  
be allowed to buy of the shopmen, Tea,  
Silk, Cloth, Sugar, Chinaware, etc., and the  
whole be for them reported to the Custom  
House &c." This is indeed a wilful disobe-  
dience to the fixed Regulations of the  
Celestial Dynasty. Their perverseness and  
stupidity have reached the same. Manifestly  
it is the shopmen who are acting with  
these barbarians, in the hope of trad-  
ing with them and who have egged them  
on to present these whining, dulling peti-  
tions. There is in them a still greater  
contempt of the laws.

Let an immediate search for and seizure  
be made of these people. Beside I issue  
this reprimand, and require that hereafter  
these barbarians make a point of observing  
the old regulations. All large articles of  
commerce must without exception, be fairly  
traded in, with the Mandarins' merchants.  
It is not allowed to go confusely to  
foreign goods shopmen, and clandestinely  
trade with them. This is a heavy offence  
against the laws. If the said shopmen dare  
to stir up the barbarian merchants to con-  
fused petitioning, or if they presume to  
trade with the barbarians, the moment  
they are discovered and caught, their arms  
shall positively be punished with severity.

This to merchants resident at Canton  
under the benevolent protection of the  
Chinese Government! We must give  
one more extract under date of 15th  
November 1828, are we close this volume  
of our former history.—

I the Governor some time ago heard that  
the said foreigners, without cause sailed a  
number of boats and irregularly indulged  
in trifling amusements, and being apprehen-  
sive that the native boats crowded on  
the river, might run against them and  
cause disturbance, I communicated to the  
said foreigners that it might be injurious,  
and therefore ordered the practice to be  
interdicted. But this was in not the very  
way of preserving entire all parties; these  
foreigners were not in the least blamed.  
And beside what was prohibited, was with-  
out any cause whatever, forming fleets and  
rambling about for more sport. If the  
said foreigners have any business to  
attend to, it is open to him to procure  
the services of men in what way he  
pleases; the formality of contract is, of  
course, only applicable in semi-civilized  
countries, where the nature of a legal instru-  
ment might be understood, and where any  
resident authorities might be at hand to  
attest it. If he is a man of unjust and  
brutal disposition there will be no obstacle  
to his filling his ship with involuntary  
labourers, except the resistance they may  
make. These poor fellows are soon cowed  
into passiveness, and when the vessel arrives  
at Queensland, there being no inter-  
preter to inquire into the validity of the  
contracts made out between the captain and his  
officers, the Commissioner passes the batch,  
and their future masters conduct them  
away. Should any difficulty be apprehended,  
as in the case of the *Julie*, loaded with  
natives picked up here and there, and the  
native who had been showing off her wit  
to the captain, he would be put to a great  
trouble with humane considerations of  
this nature, and when the time for return  
comes round, the course which gives least  
trouble to the captain will be taken.

We see nothing in the system now  
legalized to prevent the commission of  
frightful barbarities. It is perfectly com-  
petent for marauding skippers to engage in  
kidnapping expeditions without any license,  
and to transfer the human body to  
certain sailing under the Queen's banner,  
with contracts duly forged. And under  
such circumstances we should like to know  
how these men are to be returned to their  
islands? The captives will certainly be  
troubled with humane considerations of  
this nature, and when the time for return  
comes round, the course which gives least  
trouble to the captain will be taken.

If Polynesian labourers are to be brought  
to Queensland, it must be under quite a  
different system. The Islands must be  
specified from which they are to be brought,  
and leave room for argument on the subject.

People fond of boating evidently had  
a hard time of it in the year of grace  
1828. Let us put the now musty Register  
back upon its shelf and turn to the  
yet unfilled page of 1869. What do we  
find? The letter published yesterday,  
and some remarks recently made by  
Sir R. McDonnell, must answer, and we  
may recommend to the consideration of  
Hongkong the two pictures. China, the  
birthplace of tradition and custom  
extending back to unknown ages, is but  
little changed, nor can it be expected  
that except under conquest she will  
change. We scarcely think that the  
progress we have made in the legitimate  
result of two wars involving an immense  
expenditure of blood and treasure and  
of the entrance we have effected into the  
jealously regarded capital. There is at  
least room for argument on the subject.

HINTS TO BRANDY-DRINKERS.—A story is  
going the rounds of a party of ladies, who  
were caught in a shower, having the colour  
washed from their cheeks. A lady at our  
elbow thinks the colour of the gentleman's  
nose would not be washed out without a  
washpot!—*American Paper.*

MR. TIMTRAY, said a learned lady,  
who had been showing off her wit at the  
expense of a dandy, "you remind me of a  
barometer that is filled with nothing in the  
upper story?" "Divine Almira," weekly  
replied her admirer, "in thanking you for  
the compliment, let me remind you that  
you occupy my upper story exclusively."

### THE CHINA MAIL.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND  
SAINT PATRICK'S DINNER.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."  
HONGKONG, March 19, 1869.

SIR,—Among theocular post-prandial  
utterances of Wednesday evening, the  
Chamber of Commerce and the British  
merchant were so soundly rated that it is  
impossible to refrain from a few comments  
on the subject.

When a military gentleman playfully  
alluded to the "debris of the Chamber of  
Commerce," and lamented that a large and  
expensive naval and military force should  
be kept out here to sit and protect that  
individual of whom he had heard so much  
—the "British Merchant"—but who, if not  
altogether a myth, did not seem to do much  
the sarcasm was of course very severe, though perhaps it did not  
matter much.

But when H. E. Sir Richard McDonnell  
accuses the Chamber of Commerce and the  
merchants of Hongkong, of sloth and of an  
almost criminal negligence of their own  
interests, and urged them to make their  
voices more loudly heard, and their  
legitimate influence more distinctly felt,  
and when he told them that if they did not  
wake from this Lotos-eaters' dream within  
two months, they might sleep on for ever;  
if they did not listen to their "knights  
of industry."

—Salvage well yelp'd,  
A rough, unpolish'd man, robust and bold,  
they might stay in their Castle of Indolence,  
and slumber in its desuetude be.

"By cruel hands still hurried to fro,  
Gaunt Beggary, and Scorn, with many a  
hounds mo;"

—When H. E. the Governor thus assumed  
the prophetic strain, "I saw that the matter  
was becoming serious, and looking back  
upon the past, asked myself what hope  
there could be for the future.

I remembered His Excellency's reply to  
the Chamber of Commerce, when an opinion  
had been expressed on the Gambling  
Ordinance; and reflecting on the highly  
courteous tone of his despatch, I wondered  
what it was that the Chamber had not yet  
encouraged to address His Excellency on  
other matters of general interest.

There was certainly a difference of opinion  
on that occasion. In a Crown Colony the  
Governor wishes the Chamber of Commerce  
and the people to "strengthen his hands,"  
not to hold different opinions. If the latter  
course were persisted in, so much the worse  
for the people and the Chamber of Commerce.

I remembered the action taken by the  
Chamber of Commerce and the whole people  
of this place in reference to the Military  
Contribution, and asked myself if the result  
of the representations then made had been  
all satisfactory.

I wondered whether it is likely that any  
amount of talking or writing on the part of  
the merchants in this place or at the open  
ports of China will induce the British  
Minister at Peking, and the Consul at the  
ports to see the existing treaty with China  
carried out in all its integrity; and with  
much regret, and no little shame, I confess  
that my reflections led to conclusions  
neither gratifying to my self-esteem as a  
British merchant, nor encouraging as to  
any hope which I may have cherished in  
reference to the approaching revision of the  
treaty.

Of course Sir Richard McDonnell wished  
his "hands strengthened," and when the  
Chamber of Commerce considers that he is  
doing good work, I have no doubt that it  
will do all in their power to aid him; but  
when there happens to be a want of accord  
between His Excellency and the Chamber,  
I can be neither reasonably blamed by him  
for silence when all their experience goes  
to show how little is likely to be obtained  
by the inquiry. He was speedily enlightened.  
To be supported is pleasant  
—to be opposed intolerable; so in the  
words of a late diplomatist in reference to  
Sir MacDonald Stephenson, who wished to  
introduce railways into China—when the  
great of opposition is raised—"choke him  
off."

There is nothing more desirable than that  
the Chamber of Commerce should rouse  
from their lethargy and exercise that  
influence which energy of their port would  
command; but this change should come  
rather from a desire to do what is right in  
spite of all discouragement, than in answer  
to appeal from one who has treated their  
opinions with great indifference.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
POOR RICHARD.

#### THE NORTH.

The United Service steamer, arrived this  
afternoon, brings news from Japan to the  
6th instant, and from Shanghai to the 12th.  
A fracas has occurred at Osaka between  
foreigners and Japanese, and unattended  
with serious personal consequences to the  
former.

Mr Alfred Phelps, of Ohio, U. S., died at  
Kobé on the 3rd of February. He was for  
some time agent there for the P. M. S. S.  
Co. The body is to be forwarded to his  
friends in the States for interment.

From Shanghai we learn that a piratical  
attack was made on the Customs cruiser  
*Kingfisher*, and that it was successfully  
repelled by the Armstrongs on board.

(N. G. Daily News.)

The two Englishmen concerned in the  
robbery at Chefoo from the barque *Anura*  
are committed for trial. The culprits were  
diggers, who had come back to Chefoo, and  
spent all their money. The robbery was  
planned in a house, where they were all  
lodging. It seems to have been effected  
without violence.

The British barque *Syrinx*, Captain  
Brown, from Newcastle, N.S.W. to Shanghai  
with coal, was lost on Nov. 20. The  
*Syrinx* encountered a severe typhoon in  
the vicinity of the Marshall Group, was  
dismasted and drifted ashore on one of the  
small Islands of the Group, becoming a  
wreck. The Captain and crew were taken  
off after being on the island two days, by the  
*Water Lily*, which called there for purposes  
of trade, and taken to the Island of  
Ascension. The Captain came on her in the  
*Water Lily*, which arrived Sunday.

Among the arrivals by the French mail,  
we notice the names of Dr. de Quervain,  
the new Spanish Minister at Peking, and of M.  
Dabry, who will replace M. Breuille de  
Montauban during his temporary absence  
in Europe.

At Berlin, on Monday, at a chapter of  
the Knights of the Order of the Black  
Eagle, the Prince of Wales received the  
chain of the order which had formerly been  
worn by the Prince Consort.

#### THE TEA TRADE.

(*Produce Circular*, Jan. 17.)

A more general disposition on the part of  
merchants to accept reasonable offers has led  
to a resumption of business on a large scale.  
The retail dealers generally hold light  
stocks, and the large clearances which have  
taken place from the commencement of the  
year have been, to a great extent, drawn  
from recent purchases. The demand still  
very largely runs on Tea for a low-priced  
canister, and the market is abundantly  
stocked with this class; there is, however,  
a striking difference in the value of a good  
deal of Tea sold, at the same price. We have  
seen several parcels which have been sold  
at £1. 1s. 6d. and £1. 1s. equal, to Tea  
which has sold within a day or two at £1. 1s.  
and £1. 1s. more. Why this is, however,  
simply marks the difference between a weak  
and a strong holder, the former being often  
compelled to sell, even when he has to do  
so at prices quite disproportionate to the  
value of his goods. In the long run, with  
a market like the present, and with consump-  
tion still tending towards lower prices,  
we are not sure that the policy or necessity  
of the weak holder is not an



## THE CHINA MAIL.



STEAM FOR  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles,  
and Southampton;

ALSO:  
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.  
(With liberty to call at Cannanore, on the  
voyage from Calle to Bombay.)

THE PERNAMBUCAN AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"EMBU," Capt. A. E. Bakewell with Her  
Majesty's "Maid-Passenger Specie, and  
Cargo, will leave this for the above places,  
on TUESDAY, 23rd March, at 9 A.M.

PARCELS AND CARGO will be received  
on board until Noon, and SPECIE until  
4 P.M. on the 22nd Instant.

For particulars regarding Freight and  
Passage, apply at the F. & O. S. N. Co.'s  
Office, Hongkong.

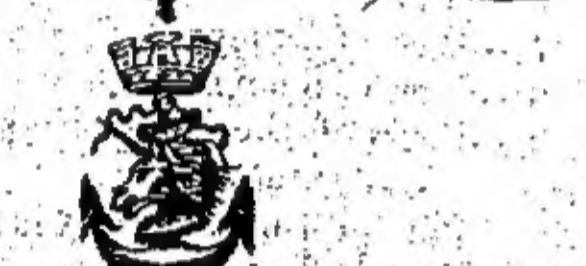
CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES  
ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and  
Value of the Package for the *Holland Route*  
is required by the Company, Government, and  
must be delivered by the Shippers to the  
Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or  
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold  
themselves responsible for any detention or  
prejudice which may happen from incorrect-  
ness in such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Bills of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent,  
F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, March 10, 1869.

me23



NOTICE.  
COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MA-  
RITIMES DES MESSAGERIES  
IMPERIALES.

PAQUEBOATS POSTE FRANCAIS,  
STEAM FOR

HAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,

ALEXANDRIA, MISSINA,

MARSEILLE,

Also,

BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,

AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steam-ship, "DON-  
NAL," Commandant BOURDON, will  
leave this Port for the above places, with  
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and  
CARGO, on TUESDAY, the 30th Instant,  
at Noon.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and  
excepted in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4  
P.M. of the 29th Instant; Specie and  
Parcels until 3 P.M. of the 29th Instant.  
(Parcels are not to be sent on board; they  
must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For particulars regarding Freight and  
Passage, apply at the Company's office,  
Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE  
OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent,  
Hongkong, March 6, 1869.



PACIFIC MAIL STREAM-SHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.  
STEAMERS of this line will be despatched  
as follows:

Japan	March 19.
China	April 19.
Great Republic	May 19.
Japan	June 19.
China	July 19.
Great Republic	August 19.

A Steamer will leave Shanghai on or  
about same date, connecting at Yokohama  
with above named steamer.

Passengers ticketed through to California,  
Mexico, Central and South America, the  
Atlantic States, and to England or France,  
both via New York and by lines from Pa-  
cific and Aspinwall.

Return tickets issued at a reduction of  
10% upon the whole amount for the round  
voyage.

Connections are made at Panama with  
Steam Liners upon the West Coast of Central  
and South America, at Aspinwall with the  
"Royal West India Mail Line," "West  
India and Pacific Steam-ship Company,"  
"Limited," and the "French Transatlantic  
Company," and at New York with the  
"French Transatlantic Company."

It is not difficult to find  
the way of false packing  
in, not only will those  
be liable to prosecution  
and a danger of arrest and of  
detention, but the trade  
will fall off, and the  
trader will be.

It is the real interest of  
the traders referred to  
not to offend, and still  
continuing their  
evil practices, on coming  
by foreign merchants, but  
to be required to make  
further payment under  
the statute of limitations  
of obtaining justice, and  
therefore, not to  
involve themselves in  
tremblingly obey.

WM. FRED. MAYERS,  
Agent, No. 2, Wyndham  
Street, Hongkong.

CHARLES ABRAHAM,  
At No. 2, Wyndham  
Street, Hongkong.

## Post-Office Notifications

## MAILS BY THE "EMBU."

The Contract Packet, "EMBU," will  
be dispatched with the usual Mails  
for Europe, &c., on TUESDAY, the  
23rd March, at 9 A.M., and the Post  
Office will be open for the reception of  
Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration,  
Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8  
P.M. on the 22nd Instant. Letters,  
&c., may be posted in the night box  
from 8 P.M. on the 22nd instant until  
7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 8 A.M. and 8 P.M.  
on the 23rd instant will be chargeable  
in addition to the usual postage, with  
a Late Fee of 18 cents.

he latest time for posting Letters at this  
Office is 8 A.M. and for Newspapers  
Books, or Patterns 7 A.M. on the 23rd  
Instant.

Other late letters (but Letters only) ad-  
dressed to the United Kingdom, &c.,  
Marseilles, or to Singapore, may be  
posted on board the Packet from 8.30  
to 8.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee  
of 48 cents each, in addition to the  
postage after which no Letters can be  
received.

13.—Payment whether of an original,  
or renewal, or a duplicate Order, will not  
be made to the Remitter until it has been  
ascertained that the advice has been com-  
municated to the Office on which the Order was  
originally drawn.

14.—Payment of an Order must be obtained  
before the end of the Sixth Calendar  
Month after that in which it was drawn;  
for instance, if drawn in January, payment  
must be obtained before the end of July,  
otherwise the Order will become lapsed,  
and a new Order (for which a second Com-  
mission is to be deducted from the amount  
of the New Order) will be charged.

15.—If an Order is not paid before the  
end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after  
that in which it was drawn,—for instance,  
if drawn in January and not paid before  
the end of the following January— all claim  
to the Money will be forfeited, unless  
under peculiar circumstances, the Post  
Office of the Country in which the Order was  
drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—If an Order is not paid before the  
end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after  
that in which it was drawn,—for instance,  
if drawn in January and not paid before  
the end of the following January— all claim  
to the Money will be forfeited, unless  
under peculiar circumstances, the Post  
Office of the Country in which the Order was  
drawn think proper to allow it.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless  
the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater security  
against fraud, and for the better work-  
ing of the system generally will be made  
as soon as may be required.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders  
are used by mercantile men, or others,  
either in the United Kingdom or at Hong-  
kong, Shanghai, or Yokohama, for the  
transmission of large sums of money, the  
British or Colonial Post Office, as the case  
may be, will consider the propriety of in-  
creasing the Commission, and will exercise  
the power of wholly suspending for a time  
the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,  
E. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office, Hongkong,  
March 16, 1869.

1.—On the 1st October next, and thence-  
forward Money Orders will be issued at  
this Office and at the Agencies thereof at  
Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money  
Order Offices in the United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not  
exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange  
Current for Each Mail, and charged with  
Commission according to the following  
Scale, viz.:—

For sums not exceeding £2, . . . . .	12
Above £2 and not exceeding £5, . . . . .	24
5 " " £7, . . . . .	42
7 " " £10, . . . . .	48

2.—No Money Order to include a frac-  
tional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom  
upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yoko-  
hama will be paid at the rate of Exchange  
at which Money Orders are being issued at  
the time of their presentation.

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700  
Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom,  
stating the Counties in which they  
are situated, are being put up for public refer-  
ence at this Office, and also at Shanghai  
and Yoko-hama.

5.—Applicants for Money Orders must  
furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least,  
the initial of one Christian name, both of  
the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remit-  
ter or Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordi-  
nary title will be sufficient, if a firm, the  
usual designation of such firm, such as  
"Baring Brothers," will suffice, but the  
mere term Messrs., such as "Messrs. Ri-  
vington," or the name of a Company trad-  
ing under a title which does not consist of  
the names of the persons composing it, such  
as "Caron Co." is inadmissible.

6.—The Remitter on stating that the  
Order is to be paid only through Bank, to  
have the option of giving or withdrawing  
the name of the Payee; in such case, the  
Order will be crossed in the same way that  
Cheques are commonly crossed when they  
are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through  
a Bank, a receipt by any person will be suf-  
ficient, provided the Order be crossed with  
the name of the receiving Bank, and be pre-  
sented by some Person known to be in  
the employ of such Bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee of an  
Order to be affixed to the Order in the  
place provided for the purpose. If the  
Payee be unable to write he must sign the  
receipt by making his mark in the presence  
of a Witness, who must sign his name, with  
his address in the presence of the Officer  
who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order  
desire to receive payment in the Country in  
which the Order was issued, at some other  
Office than that in which the Order was origi-  
nally drawn, the transfer will be granted,  
provided the Order be inclosed to the  
Postmaster of the Office in which it was  
drawn. In such case a new Order will be  
issued, the Commission chargeable upon  
which will be deducted from the amount of  
the new Order.

10.—In the event of a Money Order  
miscearing or being lost, a duplicate will  
be granted on a written application from  
the Payee (containing the necessary  
particulars, and accompanied by an addi-  
tional Commission) to the Office where the  
Original Order was payable.

11.—On the receipt of a similar applica-  
tion, orders will be given to stop payment  
of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed  
Order. The additional Commission in the  
last case will be deducted from the amount  
of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be  
presented with the application for a new  
Order.

12.—But when it is desired that any  
error in the name of the Remitter or Payee  
should be corrected or that the amount of  
a Money Order should be repaid to the  
Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should  
be renewed for payment in the Country in  
which the Order was originally drawn,  
application must be made to the Chief  
Money Order Office of such Country. This  
application must be accompanied by an  
additional Commission; unless it has  
reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case  
the Commission will be deducted from the  
amount of the New Order.

13.—Payment whether of an original,  
or renewal, or a duplicate Order, will not  
be made to the Remitter until it has been  
ascertained that the advice has been com-  
municated to the Office on which the Order was  
originally drawn.

14.—Payment of an Order must be obtained  
before the end of the Sixth Calendar  
Month after that in which it was drawn;  
for instance, if drawn in January, payment  
must be obtained before the end of July,  
otherwise the Order will become lapsed,  
and a new Order (for which a second Com-  
mission is to be deducted from the amount  
of the New Order) will be charged.

15.—If an Order is not paid before the  
end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after  
that in which it was drawn,—for instance,  
if drawn in January and not paid before  
the end of the following January— all claim  
to the Money will be forfeited, unless  
under peculiar circumstances, the Post  
Office of the Country in which the Order was  
drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—If an Order is not paid before the  
end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after  
that in which it was drawn,—for instance,  
if drawn in January and not paid before  
the end of the following January— all claim  
to the Money will be forfeited, unless  
under peculiar circumstances, the Post  
Office of the Country in which the Order was  
drawn think proper to allow it.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless  
the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater security  
against fraud, and for the better work-  
ing of the system generally will be made  
as soon as may be required.

19.—Should the Payee of a Money Order  
desire to receive payment in the Country in  
which the Order was issued, at some other  
Office than that in which the Order was origi-  
nally drawn, the transfer will be granted,  
provided the Order be inclosed to the  
Postmaster of the Office in which it was  
drawn. In such case a new Order will be  
issued, the Commission chargeable upon  
which will be deducted from the amount of  
the new Order.

20.—In the event of a Money Order  
miscearing or being lost, a duplicate will  
be granted on a written application from  
the Payee (containing the necessary  
particulars, and accompanied by an addi-  
tional Commission) to the Office where the  
Original Order was payable.

21.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

22.—In the event of a Money Order  
miscearing or being lost, a duplicate will  
be granted on a written application from  
the Payee (containing the necessary  
particulars, and accompanied by an addi-  
tional Commission) to the Office where the  
Original Order was payable.

23.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

24.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

25.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

26.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

27.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

28.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

29.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

30.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

31.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

32.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

33.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

34.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

35.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

36.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

37.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

38.—When a Money Order is to be  
renewed, the Commission will be deducted  
from the amount of the new Order.

39.—When a Money Order is to

## SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

## HONG KONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

## Exclusive of Arrivals, Departures and Clearances reported to-day.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

At Canton.

At Whampoa.

At Foochow.

At Ningpo.

At Tientsin.

At Shanghai.

At Yokohama.

At Calcutta.

At Melbourne & Sydney.

At Manila.

At Singapore.

At Batavia.

At Pusan.

At Colombo.

At Madras.

At Ceylon.

At Aden.

At Suez.

At Bombay.

At Calcutta.

At Madras.

At Ceylon.

At Aden.

At Suez.

At Madras.

At Ceylon